

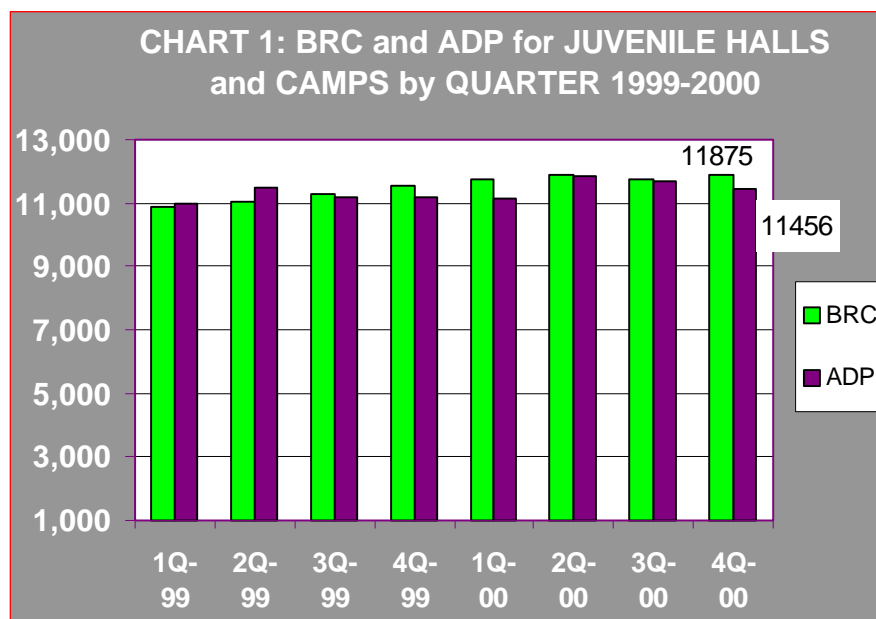
## ***POPULATION AND FACILITY OCCUPANCY***

### **Average Daily Population**

In 2000, the Average Daily Population (ADP) in juvenile facilities was 11,529. The ADP is determined by counting the number of juveniles in detention at the same time (0600 hours) each day of the month, adding these numbers together and dividing the sum by the number of days in the month. The ADP creates a baseline by which to detect and analyze trends developing in and affecting juvenile detention populations.

The Board Rated Capacity (BRC) is the number of available detention beds which must comply with Titles 15 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The BRC fluctuates as construction and renovations take place within the local juvenile detention system. In 2000, the BRC for juvenile halls, camps and ranches was 11,803.

The following chart highlights the ADP and the BRC for each of the four quarters during 1999 and 2000.



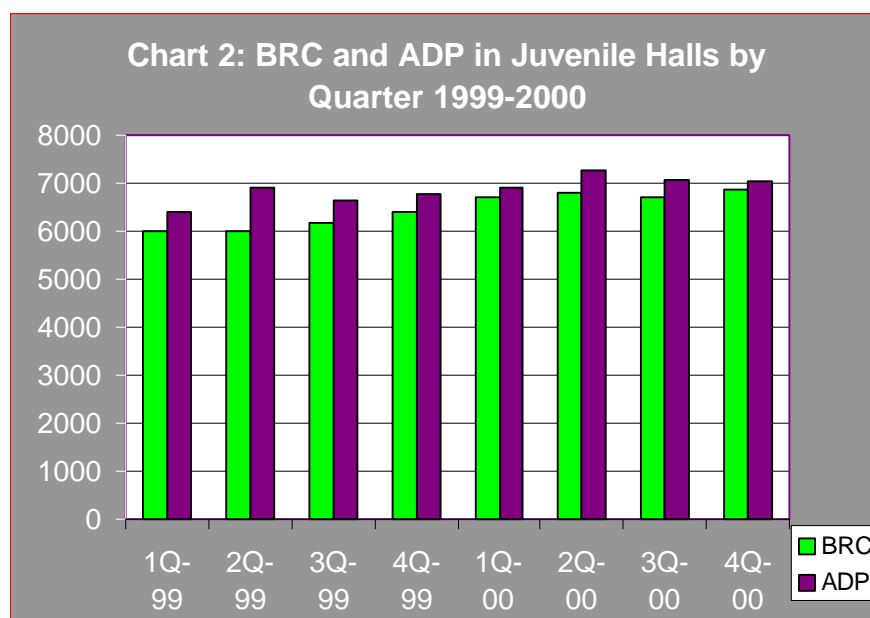
As illustrated by Chart 1, the overall ADPs and BRCs have been staying within close range of each other during the past two years. The 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2000 ADP was 11,456, while the BRC was 11,875.

Since construction money has been made available to many local probation departments for juvenile detention, the overall BRC has consistently been rising to meet the demands of an increasing population. It is evident in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 1999 that the ADP of 11,467 was exceeding the BRC of 11,016. As new beds came on line subsequent to this, the BRC again rose to accommodate the ADP. Consistently, the ADP increases in proportion to the BRC. Although

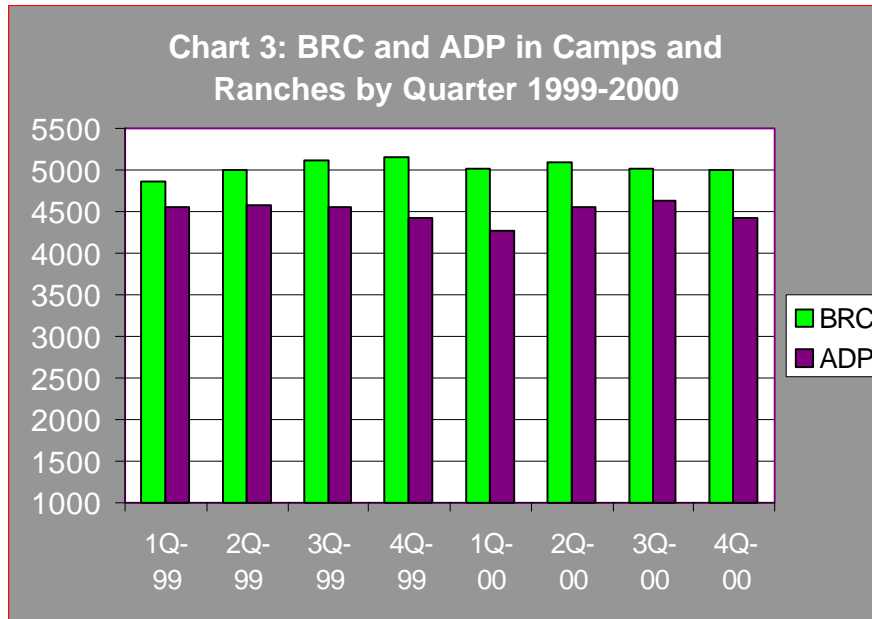
the two remained close in number at the close of 2000, it can be assumed that the ADP will continue to increase in the coming years.

Juvenile halls and camps are two different types of facilities. A juvenile hall is a county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of minors who may not have completed the judicial process (pre-disposition) or for juveniles serving a court ordered period of detention in the juvenile hall. A camp facility is a commitment program for post-disposition minors that is established in accordance with Section 888 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

In 2000, the ADP for juvenile halls was 7,063, while the BRC was 6,769. The ADP for the year was 4% higher than the average BRC. Chart 2 illustrates that the ADP for juvenile halls consistently exceeds the BRC.



In 2000, the ADP for camps and ranches was 4,467, while the BRC was 5,033. Unlike juvenile halls, camp and ranch populations consistently fall below the BRC.



The consistent rise in ADPs of juvenile hall is not evident in the camps and ranches in California. Camp and ranch populations seem to fluctuate more, and the BRC tends to remain more stable. This does not necessarily indicate that there are an adequate number of camp beds. Camp programs have greater control over the population level. Often, programs will not accept new intakes into the facility until another minor has been released from the program, creating bed space before crowding levels are able to manifest. To enable this, juveniles committed to a camp program may remain detained in the juvenile hall pending available camp bed space, exacerbating the crowded juvenile hall population.

The increasing ADP in juvenile halls corroborates the need for more bed space, which is being addressed through imminent construction programs.

### **Highest One Day Population**

While tracking the ADP provides a stable picture of population trends, it is also valuable to identify the population level at its highest. The highest one-day count is taken on the date during the month on which the total combined population for all of the county's juvenile halls, camps and ranches and "other juveniles in the system" was the highest. Each month, the highest one-day count probably falls on a different date in different jurisdictions. However, the total is an accurate indicator of statewide capacity and confinement needs. To adequately manage juvenile detention facility populations, juvenile detention systems must have the capability to adequately house a peak population, as evidenced by the highest one-day count. When juvenile detention facility administrators engage in resource planning, they must take into account this highest one-day count or "peaking factor" in addition to the ADP so that sufficient beds, meals, clothing, etc., are available as the needs arise.

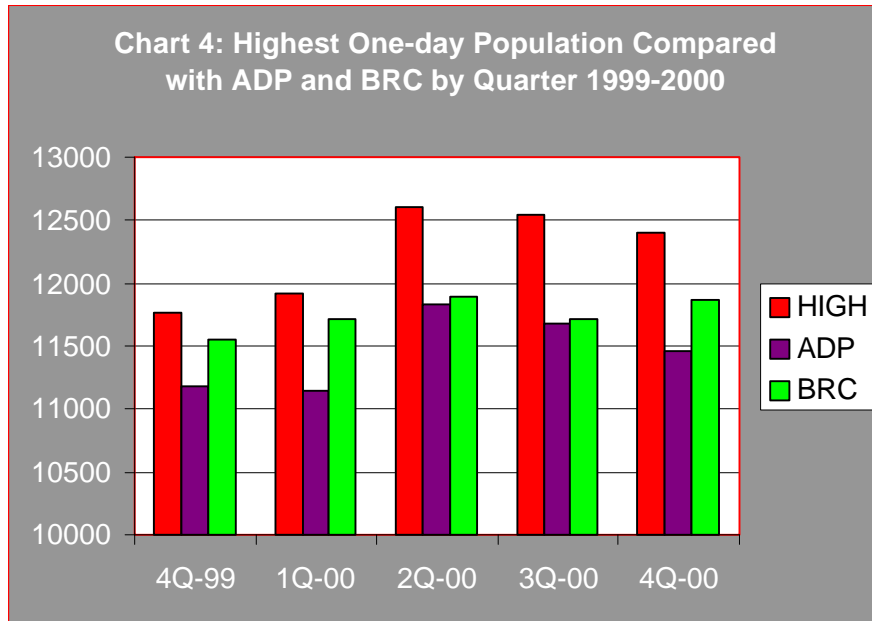
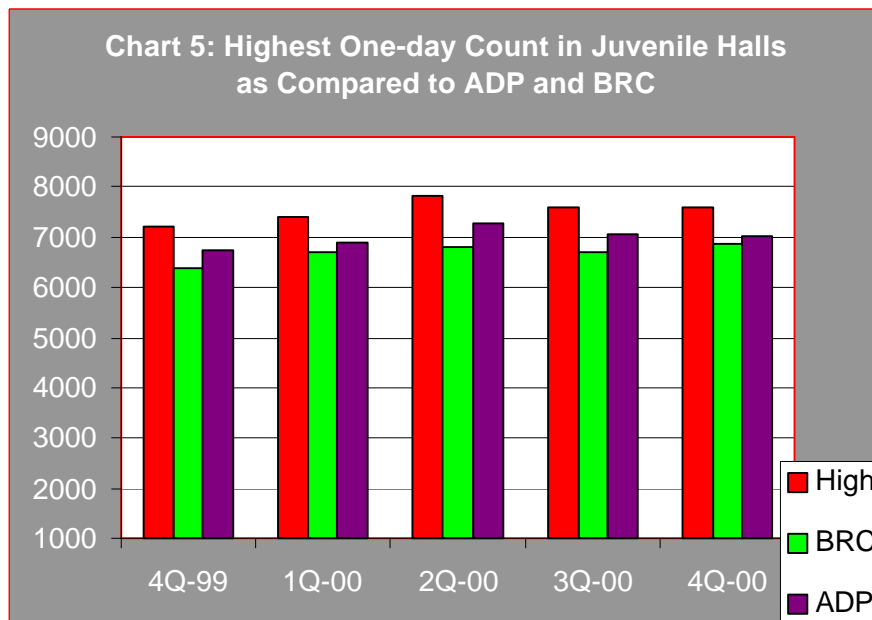


Chart 4 illustrates how, at any given day during the year, the overall population has the ability to rise to nearly 12,700. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2000, the highest one-day count was recorded at 12,603; this is 9% higher than the ADP and almost 7% higher than the BRC. Juvenile detention systems need to be prepared to accommodate such a rise in their populations. The highest one-day population for all facilities demonstrates that the ADP underestimates the need for space in the juvenile detention system.

Looking at juvenile facilities alone, the highest one-day population and the disparity between highest one-day counts, ADP and BRC are still evident.



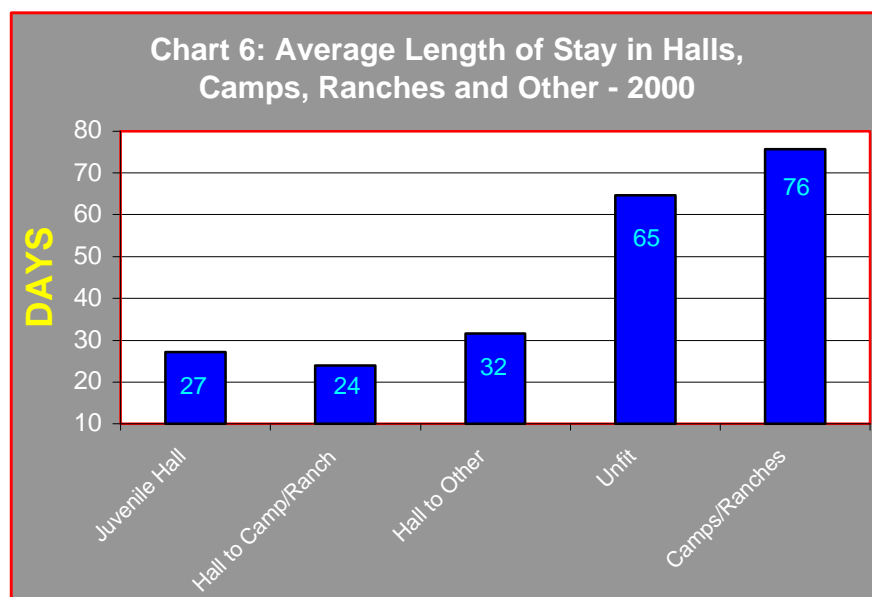
During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2000, the highest one-day count reached 7,805. This number was 7% higher than the ADP for that quarter and 15% higher than the BRC. The highest one-day count for juvenile halls reiterates that juvenile halls are suffering more from the effects of crowding than other aspects of juvenile detention.

During 2000, camps and ranches highest one-day populations slightly exceeded their ADPs, but never exceeded the BRC, which was an average of 4,999 for the year.

### Average Length of Stay

The JDPS was designed to track information about the Average Length of Stay (ALS) in juvenile halls, camps and ranches. The ALS is calculated by taking the number of days served by each juvenile released from detention during the quarter, adding these numbers, and dividing the sum by the number of juveniles released. Length of stay for each individual juvenile includes all continuous days served from the date of intake until release, including any days served during previous reporting periods.

Chart 6 illustrates the ALS for each aspect of juvenile facility detention.



In comparison with 1999, the all juvenile hall ALS increased from 22.5 days in 1999 to 27 days in 2000. This figure is one that the BOC is monitoring closely; the BOC is also investigating means to generate an even more accurate figure. An increase in only 5 days may seem minimal, but the demand that it actually places on the juvenile hall system is impressive. At an ALS of 22.5 days, and an ADP of 11,437, one can surmise that 257,332 beds were needed during 1999. In 2000, with an ALS of 27 days and an ADP of 11,529, an unbelievable 311,283 beds were occupied. This is an increase of 21% of beds occupied, when the ADP rose only 8% between the two years.

From 1999 to 2000, the ALS of juveniles waiting in a juvenile hall before being transferred to a camp or ranch as part of sentencing decreased from 28.5 days to 24 days. This is a positive trend. Juvenile hall space needs to be available for newly booked juveniles rather than those waiting to serve a camp or ranch sentence.

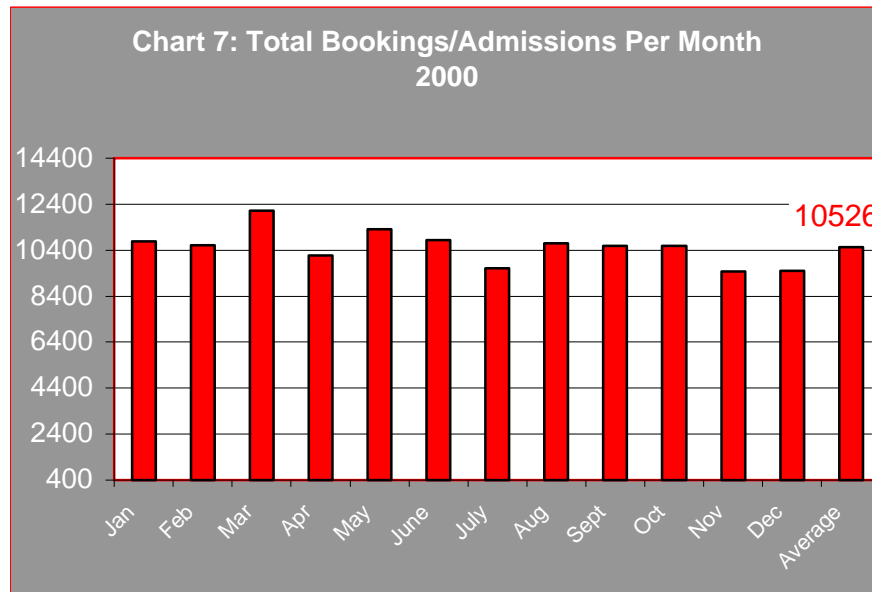
The ALS of juveniles in halls awaiting transport to “other” detentions (e.g., home supervision) was 32 days in 2000. This figure did not fluctuate from 1999.

The ALS of juveniles who were found unfit to participate in juvenile court proceedings in halls decreased in 2000, from 68 days in 1999 to 65 days in 2000. This, too, is an important figure.

The ALS of juveniles who were sentenced to a camp or ranch decreased from 83.4 days in 1999 to 76 days in 2000. This may be due to the fact that as space is needed in camps and ranches, juveniles may be released to accommodate newly sentenced juveniles. This decrease can also be correlated to the decrease in the ALS of juveniles in halls waiting for transfer to camps and ranches.

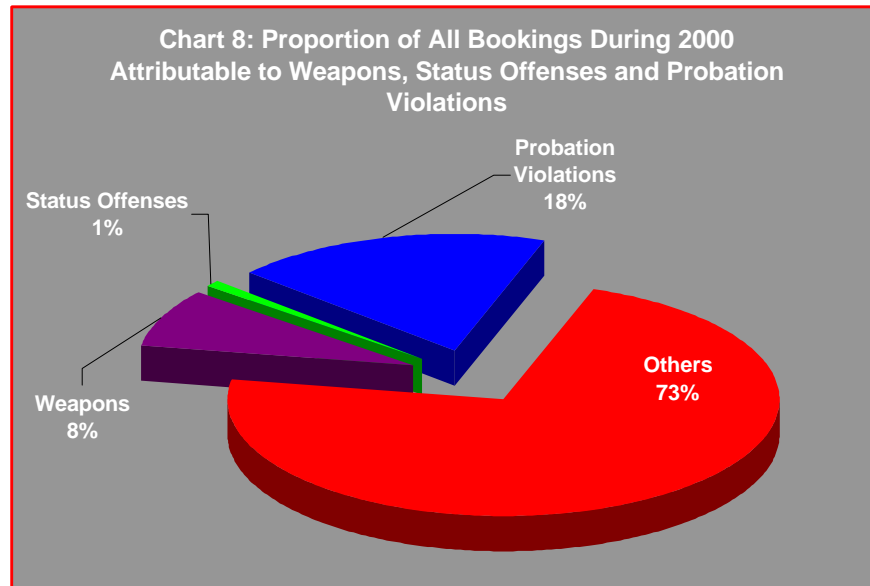
## Bookings

Bookings are defined as the number of juveniles accepted into custody in juvenile halls. The JDPS collects data on a monthly basis regarding the total number of bookings per month. In 2000, juvenile halls were booking an average of 10,526 juveniles a month. The average in 1999 was 10,359, which shows only a minor decrease between the two years.



As Chart 7 illustrates, the month when the most bookings were taking place was during March. In that month, bookings reached 12,117. Interestingly, March of 1999 also netted the highest number of bookings.

The JDPS also collects information relative to what type of charge juvenile offenders are booked on. Chart 8 depicts the bookings in 2000 to highlight the percentage of weapons offenses, probation violations, and status offenses.



Of the three variables selected for scrutiny, bookings for probation violations were the highest at 18%. This percentage is identical to 1999's percentage of bookings for probation violations.

Weapons violations, representing 8% of all bookings, also remained the same from 1999 to 2000.

Status offenders, comprised of truants, runaways and incorrigibles, comprised only 1% of the bookings in both 1999 and 2000.

The BOC will continue to monitor these trends for either consistency or sharp diversions, and will also investigate whether there are other worthwhile trends to emphasize in the future.

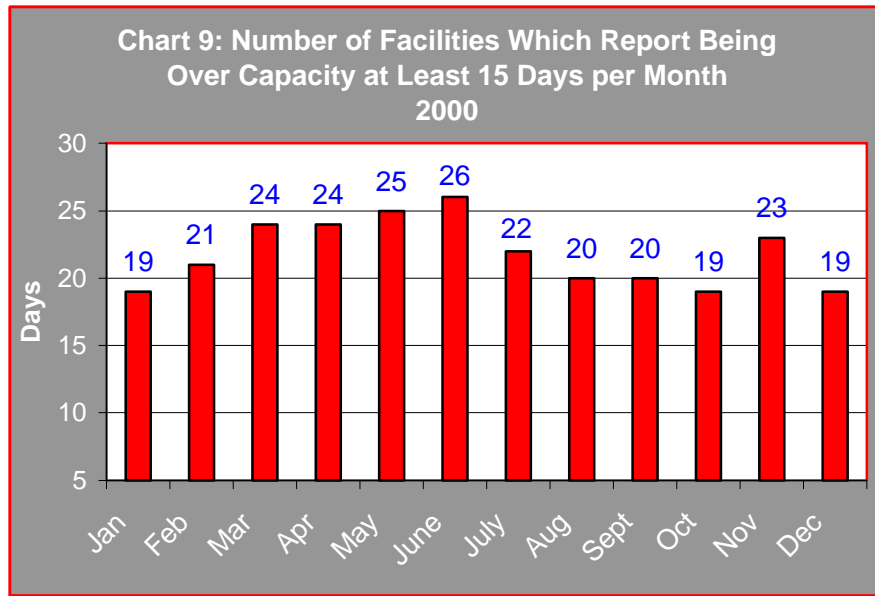
## **Facility Capacity**

The BOC collects monthly crowding assessment reports for facilities that remain over the BRC for fifteen or more days that month. During 2000, an average of 22 facilities reported being over the BRC for 15 or more days during a month. This figure represents 17% of all facilities, which are typically juvenile halls.

In 1999, an average of 38 facilities reported being over the BRC 15 or more days during the month. 2000 represents a significant decrease in those facilities reporting crowding. This may be due to the fact that many local probation jurisdictions are using newly available state and federal funds to construct juvenile detention facilities.

Chart 9 illustrates the distribution of the number of facilities reporting 15 or more days over the BRC per month.



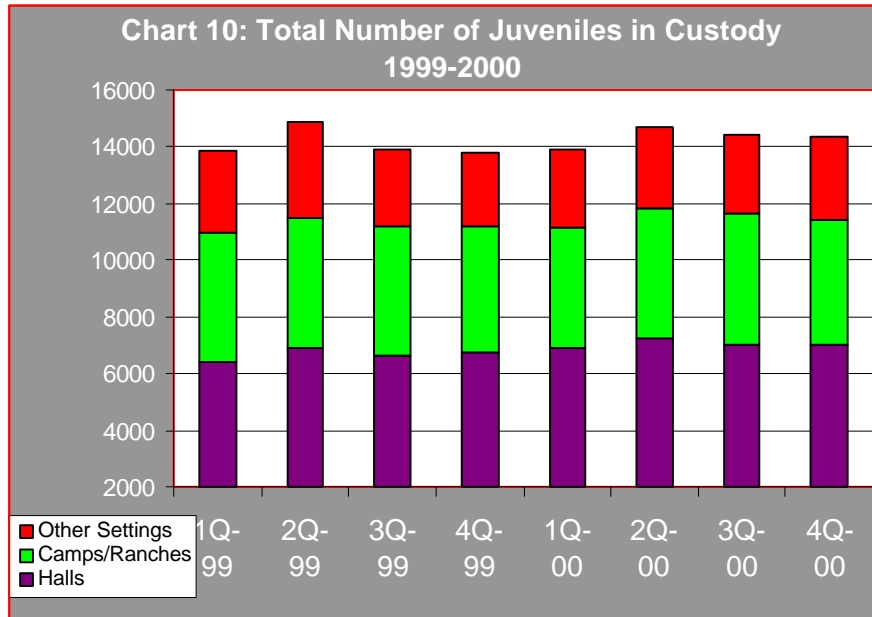


### **Number of Juveniles in County Custody**

The JDPS collects information on juveniles receiving confinement time credit while in detention facilities or other detention settings. Other detention settings may include: electronic monitoring, home supervision, or specific group homes. Collecting information on juveniles in other detention settings offers a wider perspective of the juvenile offender population and of the challenges faced by county probation departments.

In some cases, counties use other detention settings to ease crowding in juvenile halls and camps. Counties also use other detention settings based on the probation department's philosophy concerning the confinement of juvenile offenders. In most counties, the type of detention setting chosen for a minor is determined primarily by assessing what is most appropriate based on the individual, offense, victim condition, delinquent history, and family situation.

Chart 10 illustrates the relative contribution of juveniles in other detention settings to the total ADP over the last two years. On average, juveniles in other detention settings increase the statewide ADP by about 2,826.

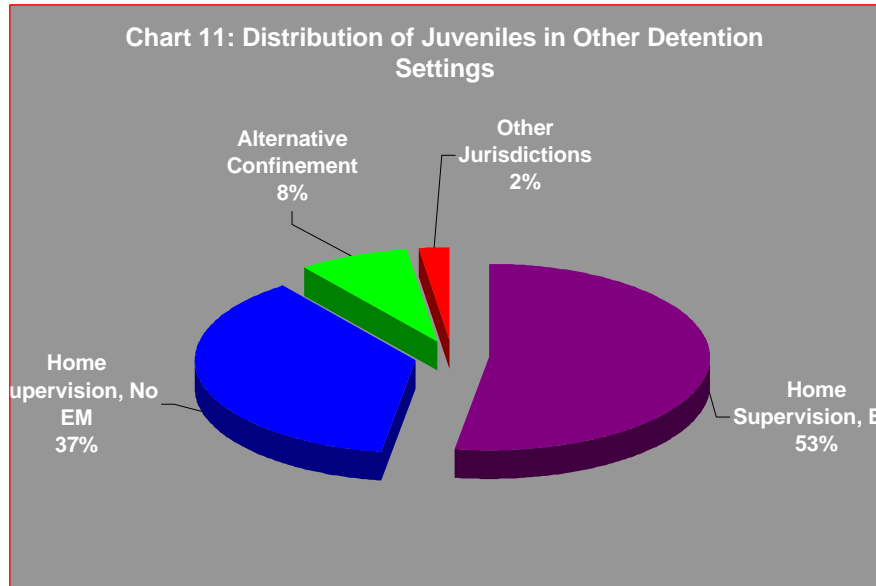


The distribution of juveniles in each detention setting has remained fairly stable over the last two years. As mentioned, the average number of juveniles in “other” settings in 2000 was about 2,686. In 1999, the average was 3,056, slightly higher than 2000.

### **Distribution of Juveniles in Other Settings**

While the JDPS focuses primarily on detention facilities, the survey also collects information on the number and offense severity of juveniles who are receiving confinement time credit in other types of settings. These settings include: home supervision with or without electronic monitoring, placement in certain group homes in lieu of juvenile hall detention, and detention under contract in another jurisdiction.

Chart 11 shows the annual average distribution of juveniles in other detention settings. It is clear that the majority of minors detained in other settings are confined in their homes, with or without electronic monitoring (53% and 37%, respectively). In 2000, 8% on average per month of juveniles are in alternative placements and 2% are housed in other jurisdictions under contract.



The percentage of those juveniles on home supervision with electronic monitoring increased from 47% in 1999 to 53% in 2000. The percentage of juveniles on home supervision without electronic monitoring decreased from 40% in 1999 to 37% in 2000. 4% of the juveniles in custody in 1999 were confined in alternative programs, which decreased to 2% in 2000. The number of juveniles housed in other jurisdiction remained virtually the same.

The shift in these figures could be an indication of a trend of an increasing level of seriousness of juvenile offenses. Presumably, a sentence of home supervision with electronic monitoring is reserved for more serious offenders.